NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of Important Events at Home and Abroad Chronicled in the Issue of Nov. 30.

Henry Villard has returned from Europe. The Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad has been completed to Steubenville, O. It is estimated the public debt has mcreased during November \$4,000,000. A four-year-old child of August Springer, of Peru, Ind., fell into a tire and was burned

to death. Two electric street cars in Chattanooga collided in a morning fog. Five persons were injured.

Easton & Clark, Cincinnati carriage manufacturers, assigned Saturday night. Assets, \$100,000; liabilities, \$75,000. The pension appropriation bill agreed upon by the House committee for next year

appropriates for pensions \$133,173,085. A. P. Burks, agent of the Sun Life Insur-ance Company, of Owensboro, Ky., has been arrested on the charge of forgery. A meeting will be held in Chicago Mon-day for the purpose of organizing the lead-silver smelters of the United States into a

Secretary of the Treasury Windom has de-cided to issue ten, five and one-dollar treasury notes in exchange for treasury notes of larger denominations.

At Oak Grove, Ky., Frank Kerrick and Chas. Leachman, after church, repaired to the grave-yard to conclude an old quarrel. Leachmen was stabbed to death.

The German authorities are redoubling their efforts to keep American pork out of the country, while there is absolute suffer-ing for want of meat in many localities. At midnight, Friday, Andrew Holsapple and wife, living near Martinsville, Ind., were taken from their bed to a woods, tied

up and terribly whipped by White Caps. Common Pleas Judge Noble, of Cleve-land, O., has decided that saloon-keepers convicted of violating the Sunday liquor law must be sent to the work-house, instead of the county jail.

James A. Skardon, secretary and book-keeper of the C. H. Bishop Flour Company, of Cincinnati, has been sued by the com-pany for the recovery of \$3,013.65, which he is charged with converting to his own

The heirs of Charles Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati, offer to give \$50,000 toward a fund to provide free Sunday concerts in Eden Park, Cincinnati, with the proviso that an additional \$25,000 be raised by popular sub-

Koch's Secret Will Be Guarded.

From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.

[Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Dr. Von Gossler, Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastic Affairs, replying in the lower house of the Diet, to-day, to the interpellation of Herr Graf as to what measures the government intended to take to promote the adoption of Professor Koch's remedy, declared the aspersions cast upon certain physicians engaged in using the lymph had proved groundless. The Finance Ministry, Dr. Von Gossler said, had placed at the disposal of Professor Koch sufficient funds to enable him to continue his inquiries and produce the lymph tinge his inquiries and produce the lymph. There was no good ground to hope that the remedy would be found to be efficacious in the treatment of other diseases than tuberculosis. Care had been taken to make the remedy perfectly accessible to the poor. In the course of time the preparation of the lymph would be intrusted to competent persons employed by the state. A private gentleman had given 1,000,000 marks, the Minister stated, to be used for the benefit of poor persons suffer-ing from tuberculosis. He had requested Professor Koch to make public only to a limited extent the composition of the lymph so as to render its imitation impos-

Touching the present preparation of the lymph, Dr. Von Gossler said that Prof. Koch and Drs. Libbertsea and Pfuht were occupied solely in providing a supply. After arduous researches, extending over a period of six weeks, it was found that the lymph could be supplied at a cost of twenty-five marks per five grammes. An ordinary phial contains sufficient for 5,000 inoculations, each cost 5 pfennige, Regarding the question of placing the manufacture of the lymph under the exclusive control of the state, Dr. Von Gossler thought a feeling of satisfaction would be experienced throughout the world if Prussia should set her stamp upon the lymph, but a guarantee must be given against financial or subsidiary conditions. The government would eventually invite other nations to send representa-tives to study the use of the remedy in or-der that they might apply it in their own

Dr. Von Gossler's statement, indicating as it does, an intended prolonged guarding of the secret of the lymph, disappoints the numerous foreign medical men assembled here. The English group affirm that it is hopeless to expect their College of Physicians to recognize the use of the lymph, as it is against the canons of the college to permit the application of a remedy, the composition of which is a secret. Dr. Kowalski, a leading Austrian army phy-sician, and chief of the Institute of Bacteriology at Vienna, defends the guarding of the preparation of the lymph on the ground that it is one of the most powerful medicines discovered and cannot be applied too cautiously. Pro-fessor Koch says if it were placed without reserve in the hands of all practitioners more deaths would result from its use than were caused by consumption. Dr. Kowalski and other prominent Austrian surgeons have come here to share the inquiries of the German army, beginning Tuesday next. A limited company is being formed in Munich under Professor Ziemsesen, with a capital of 2,000,000 marks, to establish a Koch sanitarum in the old Gramtablish a Koch sanitarium in the old Gum-

Dr. Israel, Professor Virchow's assistant. has made an examination of shreds of tissues taken from the body of a patient which had become necrotic through the use of the lymph. He found that these shreds contained bacilli, which was not the case in the living tissues. A rabbit will be in-oculated with virus prepared from these tissues in order to ascertain whether the bacilli contained in them still possessed vitality. Dr. Israel declares that Professor Koch's remedy possesses distinct bealing

Five patients who were under treatment by the Koch method have died in this city. Two girls who were in an advanced stage of tuberculosis and a child suffering from brain tuberculosis died soon after the first injection, and one young man died from hemorrhage after having received several injections. The fifth death was that of a oldier, who was under treatment for lupus.

Dr. Pean read a paper on Professor Koch's remedy before a host of medical men in the amphitheater of the St. Louis Hospital at Paris. After describing experiments that had been made with the lymph supplied by Professor Koch, Dr. Pean summed up as follows: "We are still in the experimental stage, and are not yet able to deduce definite conclusions. You must not declare that these experiments demonstrate that Professor Koch has discovered an effective cure. It is certain that he has discovered a remedy that promises to render good service, but we must wait to know whether it

will effect permanent cures." Irish Resolutions Adopted at Chicago. CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Ten thousand people attended the meetings here to-night in behalf of the Irish cause. One hall was not sufficient to hold the crowd, and an over-flow meeting was held in another building. Addresses were delivered by six of the Irish envoys—Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, Harrington, Sullivan and Gill. The following resolutions were adopted:

This meeting of the citizens of Chicago greets and welcomes the envoys from the Irish parhamentary party, John Dillon, William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, Thomas P. Gill, Timothy Sullivan and Timothy Harrington, and recognizes in them raithful and zealous champions of the cause of liberty. The names of these gentlemen are not less familiar to this central city of the American Republic than in the homes and at the firesides Republic than in the homes and at the firesides of Ireland. We have watched from afar, with no small interest, their magnificent services and great sacrifices. Whether in the House of Commons or in the common jails of Ireland, they have proved themselves loyal and zealous defenders of the rights of the people. Again we bid them a sincere and hearty welcome.

We pledge ourselves anew to the cause of home rule for the Irish people. Robbed of her legislative independence by force, fraud and corruption, after a conquest the most brutal in all history, we denounce afresh the act of union and all the black catalogue of wrongs and outrages that have followed in its train. The infamies of the past century, illumined by the light of to-day, bear a darker hue than any of the atrocities of the seventeenth century. The imposition of one law for England and another for Ireland; a corrupted and purchased magistracy; the denial of the right of trial by jury; the imprisonment without just cause of the rightful representatives of the people and the suppression of free speech; the abrogation of all the sacred rights guarantic terms of the post has re-

teed by Magna Charta within the limits of the Emerald isle; coercion and eviction, famine and

Emerald isle; coercion and eviction, famine and death; these are a few of the atrocities perpetrated by the present government of Great Britain. We appeal anew to the conscience of mankind for a righting of these wrongs. We submit, in the name of the commonest dictates of humanity, that the time has arrived to arrest such methods of government.

While conscious that the cause of home rule is by no means dependent upon any individual, we should be untrue to ourselves and to the justice of the cause did we fail to recognize the splendid services of Charles Stewart Parnell. The Irish people owe to him a debt of gratitude which can never be fully paid. When all seemed darkness and doubt he sounded the toesin which called into action an army of resolute and heroic men who, for more than ten long years, have stood with abso-

action an army of resolute and heroic men who, for more than ten long years, have stood with absolute singleness of purpose, with unquestioned purity of motive and with a patriotic fervor almost without parallel in the world's history. They won, for the first time in the century, the attention of England and the attention of the world. They went to jail and behind the bars proved more potent than their jailers.

To John Dillon and Wm. O'Brien, who are about to return to the beloved but unfortunate island across sea to enter upon terms of imprisonment with all the indignities involved, we tender the assurance that incarceration in the coercion dungeon enshrines them in our hearts. Our sympathies go with them; we share in their sufferings; they will carry into their prison-cells our warmest affection; and every American, be he of Irish descent or not, must feel a sense of admiration for their heroism and their devotion to the cause of human liberty. tion to the cause of human liberty.

tion to the cause of human liberty.

In the crisis presented at this moment it does not become us to attempt to dictate to the Irish people as to their course. We recognize that they are upon the immediate field of action, with infinitely better opportunities of forming judgment than is presented to us. The claim of Ireland's right to home rule presumes the capacity of the people of Ireland for self-government. Hence, to them and their authorized representatives we leave all questious of policy and leadership, promising a lasting and hearty support to their judgment and choice. It is our earnest hope that, with calmness, forbearance and exceeding wisdom, they will so order the affairs of the Irish parliamentary party as to silence all discord, and that, hand in hand with the great common people of England, they may move on to the victory which assuredly awaits them in the near future. With charity for all, with malice toward none, let them move on in the work which is before them, doing the right as God gives them to see the right. right as God gives them to see the right.

Catholic Newspapers on the Irish Crists. CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The Sunday Union and Catholic Times will say to-morrow in reference to Archbishop Walsh's letter to the press: "There is intimation here that there is something behind; that the case against Parnell is not finally settled; that broad charity is necessary to avoid being unjust to him in the premises. If an rehbishop of the Catholic Church takes this position, assured that it is right and wise for us all to be a little reserved. clearly there is something within Arch-bishop Walsh's knowledge that we do not know; clearly that something is not un-favorable to Parnell. Possibly it may change matters very much as respects the privates in with which he seems now so badly branded. The word for the hour is, have patience; have charity. Remember that Parnell never betrayed Ireland to Liberal or Tory. Parnell has sinned; we deplore and condemn sin; God hates sin and loves the sinner. Ireland will never cease to love Parnell?

The Irish-American will say in the Sunday issue: "That the O'Shea scandal did not really have any important bearing on the matter can be readily judged when we come to think that the leaders of the Liberals themselves, with the exception of Gladstone and Morley, cannot afford to have any question raised as to their own morality; while, on the Tory side, both Salisbury and his hopeful nephew, Balfour, are notorious despisers of all things that modern Christianity holds sacred. That Mr. Parnell did not enter a defense in his own case was a grievous shock to the moral sense of our people, most of whom at first view regarded the default as a confession of actual guitt. A little reflection, however, suffices to show that in such a court Parnell could not hope for even a show of justice, and that his wiser policy was to let what was clearly a prejudged case go by default rather than by attempting a futile and ineffectual defense to furnish a quasi-acknowledgment of the justice and validity of the verdict the sourt was certain to pronounce against him in any event. If the Irish people and their representatives are true to themselves and their principles in this crisis it will matter little what attitude the English Liberals may take in their regard. They can-not be more hostile than they were before they were driven from power, and since then it has been Mr. Gladstone and his party who in their need sought the heip of the Irish Home-rulers—not the Irish who sought the aid of the Liberals. One thing at least our people can never concede, and that is that any English party shall be al-lowed to dictate what policy they shall adopt or what leaders they shall follow." BUFFALO, Nov. 29.—The following dispatch was sent this afternoon to William

O'Brien, M. P., one of the Irish envoys, now at Chicago, by the Rev. Father P. Cronin, editor of the Catholic Union and Times of this city: My Dear Friend-In view of the very powerful Irish sentiment prevailing here in favor of Par-nell, I feel authorized in the present terrible

neil, I feel authorized in the present terrible crisis to impress on you and your colleagues the vital necessity of standing by Ireland's greatest benefactor in this hour of his country's peril. Parnell, not Gladstone, has won our triumph. Desertion of him will, I firmly believe, result in ruin of Ireland's hopes during the present generation. Disunion has been Ireland's bane. Close up the ranks behind him who, more than any other man, has united and solidified the now almost victorious nation. most victorious nation.

Pow-Wow at Pine Ridge Agency. PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Nov. 29.—
This morning a conference was held, in which the government was represented by Special Agent Cooper and Dr. Royer, and the State of South Dakota by Dr. McGillicuddy. The Indians were represented by Bad Yellow Hair, Little Wound, Little Bear and Broken Arm, their spokesman being Little Wound. Little Wound is a natural leader of men. He is a tall, majestic looking Indian, who has every evidence of possessing an abundance of brain and bravery. Many of the questions submitted to Little Wound were met with evasive answers. He often asserted during the interview that he did not want to have war with the whites. This interview leads to the belief that the Indian Department is to a cer-PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Nov. 29.-This interview leads to the belief that the Indian Department is to a certain extent responsible for this trouble. Little Wound was questioned by both Dr. Royer and Dr. McGillicuddy, each apparently anxious to frame their questions so as to square their own political following and relieve them from responsibility. Little Wound stated during the interview that the ghost dances would never have occurred if Dr. McGillicuddy had been agent, because they would have had been agent, because they would have consulted him before beginning them. Little Wound also says that he is not one of the ghost dancers, al-though it is certain that he is prominent in the councils of the new faith. This ghost dance is said by Little Wound to have been organized by the Indians because they have an accumulation of grievances, and used this weird means to exhibit their discontent. The principal cause of their trouble seems to be that there is a large amount of jealousy among the hereditary chiefs and the Indians who have been in favor with the Indian agents. He also says that his Indians have no guns or sharp arms. All of this was stated by Little Wound without the semblance of a blush, and it is the opinion at Pine Ridge that Little Wound is the champion liar of the Sioux

Last night matters were moving quite rapidly around the cavalry camp. The officers of the Ninth were so sure that they would be ordered out during the night that they were prepared, even to the cooking of a lunch to be carried in the saddle-bags. The small army of newspaper correspondents went over to the cavalry camp to be on hand at the start, but nothing came of it

Buffalo Bill Called Back, STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. D., Nov. 29. -Colonel Cody and Dr. Powell had not been at the agency many hours to-day before the report spread through the agency and garrison that they had come for the and removing him from the reservation, and at about 11 c'clock, accompanied by an interpreter and one or two others, Colonel Cody left the agency for Bull's camp, which they will doubtless reach some time tonight. It appears that trouble is anticipated in case the arrest is attempted, and the military people at Fort Yates, adjoining this agency, are busily but quietly engaged making preparations for a campaign. The two troops of the Eighth Cavalry, F and G, are getting in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice. Ammunition sufficient for an extended campaign and rations for ten days have been issued to the troops and all preparations made for a

ceived instruction from General Miles to Bull for the present. Major McLaughlin this morning auticipated just such an order, and sent two couriers out on the road toward Bull's camp, one to take a station at a point ten miles, and the other twenty miles out, so that when the news came a courier from here would be insmediately dispatched with orders to buffalo Bill to not attempt to make any arrest. The course take steps to postpone the arrest of Sitting dispatched with orders to buffalo Bill to not attempt to make any arrest. The courlers are at this writing flying over the prairies as fast as their little ponies can carry them, in order, if possible, to catch Buffalo Bill, who has six hours the start of them, before he reaches Bull's camp. If they catch him all will be well. Couriers who arrived from Bull's camp last night report dancing going on, but everything quiet and orderly.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 29 .- An Indian spy, named Ghost Horse, who was sent to Big Foot's and Hump's camps, at the mouth of Cherry creek, some time since, returned to Fort Bennett yesterday. He participated in ghost dances, and learned that the intentions of the hostiles was to soon join Short tions of the hostiles was to soon join Short
Bull at his camp on Pass creek, going into
winter quarters there, and subsist on cattle being wintered in the Bad Lands. He
said there were a number of educated Indians among the Cherry Creek hostiles, who
came to Pierre regularly every few days
and bought copies of each daily paper on
sale, which they took back and read to a
council composed of chiefs and leading
braves, interpreting into the Sioux tongue
all accounts of the Indian uprising, thus
informing them of what is occuring at all
other points. The Indians all seem to enother points. The Indians all seem to enjoy this, laughing heartily when they heard of great alarm everywhere, and settlers gathering at towns sometimes one hundred miles east of the Missouri river for selfprotection. It seemed to strengthen their belief that the Messiah was coming, and the whites were becoming afraid and ready to die off or flee and leave their land to the

Indians Read Newspapers.

Indians. They are familiar with the places where troops are being sent, and seem to know where the best place is to strike when the time comes for an outbreak. Any alarm about the Indian troubles becoming serious seems to be subsiding. There are still reports of scares coming in, as well as settlers. It is now reported that several companies of troops have already reached the Bad Lands country, and will not only head off any escape of the Indians, but will prevent their doing any damage.

The Queen and the Prince.

[Copyright, 1890, by the United Press.] LONDON, Nov. 29.—A queer story is in cir-culation of a difference between the Queen and the Prince of Wales. It is customary for the Prince to hold levees in behalf of her Majesty, and admission to one of these her Majesty, and admission to one of these receptions is, according to court etiquette, equivalent in all respects to a presentation to the Queen. It appears that at a levee held the past season an American lady was admitted who is not exactly in good standing in the royal opinion, the Queen being apt to draw the lines somewhat rigidly. Her Majesty heard of the event through one of her chamber women and she was very angry. She called the Prince to task, and aristocratic gossip has it that words were not spared in chastising his Royal Highness; that the latter took it all very coolly and respectfully, and that after leaving the maternal presence he deliberately wrote a note to the lady's husband, inviting them both to spend the evening with him. This was also carried to the Queen, and now Alwas also carried to the Queen, and now Albert Edward and his mother are said to be on very ceremonial terms. The attentions of the Prince to the lady in question and the complaisancy of the husband are the talk of the people posted on such subjects, and are viewed with regret by those who hoped that the future King of England had not the down to be an example of domestic settled down to be an example of domestic

Fire at New Albany.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW ALBANY, Nov. 29 .- The fine DePauw-Gamble Block, on Main street, near Pearl, was partially destroyed by fire this afternoon. The block was occupied by John Hood, dealer in cigars, and Frank Shrader's furni-ture warerooms. The tire originated in the third floor, and was caused by a spark from a defective flue igniting a pile of excelsior. The entire fire department was summoned, and firemen worked for two hours before the flames were under control, though six streams were playing on trol, though six streams were playing on the flames. The damage from water was greater than from fire. Mr. Shrader's stock was valued at \$15,000, and his loss will reach \$12,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of \$6,000 in the following com-panies: Merchants' of New Jersey, New York Underwriters', London Assurance, National of Hartford, American of New York, and Niagara of New York. The loss to Hood's tobacco store will reach nearly \$800, with no insurance. The damage to the building will amount to \$1,200, fully insured in the Farmers' of Pennsylvania, Rochester Germania and the New York Bowery companies. As the fire was in the very heart of the business center it caused much excitement.

Quanah Parker Making Trouble. Parts, Tex., Nov. 29. - Information reached here to-night from Commanche and Kiowa reservations that those under the leadership of Quanah Parker, chief of the Comanches, and Lone Woif and Black Bear, of the Kiowas, have joined the Chey-ennes and Arapahoes in the Messiah craze, and are now in full force on the Canadian river, where the ghost dance is in river, where the ghost dance is in full progress. The warriors are camped on the southern border of Oklahoma, and are estimated to number three thousand, and all well armed and have plenty of cattle. They are capable of doing a great deal of mischief, and the whites are very much alarmed. Quanah Parker arrived at the camp a day or two ago from somewhere in the West, and it is believed that he had a conference withe Sitting Bull and is now inciting his people to mischief. He is a man of ability, and has great influence with his people. The craze has also struck the Fox and Pottawatomies, and it is thought that emissaries are now and it is thought that emissaries are now among the Creeks and Seminoles stirring

Powderly Talks About K. of L. Matters. SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 29.—General Master Workman Powderly arrived home to-day from the West and left to-night for the South to attend the Farmers' Alliance convention. He says that at the meeting of the Knights of Labor in Denver last week he was authorized to call a convention of labor leaders and workers for February next to frame a platform of principles to be presented to the people of the country for ratification. It will bear an issue to be voted for in the congressional and legislative elections. He hinted that a new party will not result from the Florida convention next week, but that thereafter the Alliance members and Knights of Labor will vote for as well as work for their prin-

Emin Pasha's Work in Africa. BERLIN, Nov. 29 .- Emin Pasha has written from Tabora that he intends to make that place his central station and that he will leave a garrison of 150 troops there. He also states that he will found four large commercial stations and several smaller ones on Lake Tanganyika and elsewhere. The cost of settlement will be
covered by the ivory tribute to the empire.
The expenses involved in acclimating domestic animals, establishing garrisons at
different points, and the occupation and
opening up of the Congo territory are estimated at 1,500,000 marks. All expenses, the
letter says, will be covered by the receipts
within three years. within three years.

Broke Through the Ice.

ELY, Minn., Nov. 29.—S. C. Orr and Samuel Torrell, mining experts at work about six miles from this village, in trying to walk across Fall lake, broke through and were drowned. The bodies were recovered this morning. Orr is thought to have gone to the rescue of his companion after he got in the water, and both went through and were lost.

RICE LAKE, Wis., Nov. 29. - The two daughters of Nels Desair were drowned by breaking through the ice on Desair lake yesterday afternoon.

Insane Because He Was Not Hanged. Joiler, Nov. 29 .- The murderer, Jeseph Neevak, has become insane over his escape from the gallows. He was to have been hanged yesterday and had all his preparations made. He had no idea that he could be granted a supersedeas, and the result has been to completely unbalance his mind. The county physicians say he will not re-

cover his reason. Escape of Condemned Murderers. Somerset, Pa., Nov. 29.—Two years ago Herman Amberger, an aged farmer residing here, was brutally murdered in the pres-ence of his family, and robbed of \$30,000. Joseph and David Nicely were tried and

convicted, and sentenced to death. At 6 o'clock this evening the new jail contained

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 29.—This evening Thomas Mann, a police officer, and Martin Kane, a hack-driver, became involved in a quarrel about the pending mayoralty election. Kane assaulted the policeman, took the latter's club from him, and used it on the officer. Mann followed Kane into a saloon where he had fied and shot him, inflicting a fatal wound. Mann then surrendered to officer Birch Puff. On the way to the station-bouse Puff dropped dead on the street and Mann proceeded to police headquarters and gave himself up.

Race-Horses Die from Pneumonia. NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 29.-Several of E. S. Gerdner's horses caught cold while on heir way from his Avondale stables at Nashville to take part in the races here and typhoid pneumonia resulted. Impress, Ida K., Pierre and Katuna have died, and Malacca and Wicked are not expected to recover. Malacca is a Luke Blackburn filly and all were valuable animals.

A Mile and a Quarter in 2:07 1-4. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—At the races of the Blood Horse Association this afternoon Rinfax went a mile and a quarter in 2:0714. This is the fastest time ever made by a twoyear-old. Rinfax was bred at Palo Alto.

Eighty-Seven Bodies Recovered. BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Eighty-seven bodies bave been found in the flooded Anna pit of the Bruex Mining Company. Seventy-

LONDON NEWSPAPERS,

An American Abroad Gives His Expressions

Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch. There are some four hundred newspapers published in London. They are filled chiefly with advertisements. Among these papers there are three which no visitor can miss seeing. There is also a fourth great paper which the visitor may see if he is willing to take some trouble. The three popular papers, which lie in great pileson every news-stand, are the Telegraph, the Standard and the Daily News. There is also a paper published in London, and with a reputation extending outside of London, which is called the Times. But you never see it in the streets, and no newsboy ever asks you to buy a copy. You can get it at a railway station, at one of that system of universal news counters which Mr. W. H. Smith manages in addition to his cares as head of her Majesty's government. If you subscribe for it, it will be laid upon your table. But a stranger might live a year in London and never once behold a copy of the Times. The reason is not far to seek. The price of the Times is three-pence. The other papers are to be had for "tuppence." And the other papers are much more interesting than the Times, which is rather slow and heavy. boy ever asks you to buy a copy. You can

Times, which is rather slow and heavy.

The first thing which you see when you take up a London newspaper is a great broadside of advertisements. These advertisements are not, for the most part, "displayed." At least there is none of that variety of type arrangement which one finds in an American newspaper. A "cut" is the rarest sight, except those very old-fashioned stage coaches and steamboats which are set against the notices of conveyances by land and water. The boldest thing which a London advertiser ventures upon in a London newspaper is to divide his advertisement into twenty pieces, and have each piece begin with a word in big capitals, and run a line across the column between each division, so that the unsuspecting reader who begins to read a column of advertising paragraphs, thinking he is going to find variety, discovers that all this is one man's business.

There are no columns of short paragraphs about all things under the sun. Nearly all the paragraphs are long. No "personals," no little glimpses at great men, no spicy bits of gossip and not a trace, nor glimmer, nor smile of anecdotal fun. The London newspaper is in earnest. It has the Teutonic seriousness which came over with Hengst, and Horsa, and their battle-axes when they landed at Thanet. It has no snappy little stories. Even Punch, whose business is to be funny, is as sober as a Latin comedy. The London newspaper is dignified. It cannot see any great humor in the habit—so inexhaustibly funny to us—of calling eminent men in pub-

lic life by their christian names. The London newspaper has but a dim appreciation of the importance of the United States of America. France it knows, and Germany it knows, and Africa, and India, and Russia it is aware of, bat who is Americal The patriotic prigrim looks in vain for news from home. The American stock markets get well guoted. That affects the British pocket-book. But the newspapers do not seem particularly enthusiastic in their interest in our doings and sayings. We have England has to say about us. American dentistry and American drinks appear to be the only feature of our national life which has taken hold as yet upon the

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed. Pensions have been granted the followingnamed Indianians:

Original Invalid-Wm. R. Cox, Winchester; Byron Kennedy, Indianapolis; Jas. Goff, La Fontaine; Louis G. Scheisz, Bently; John Gordon, Kokomo; Wm. Vail, Seymour.

Increase—Wm. J. Drake, Indianapolis; Wm. L.
Isentrager, Columbus; Michael Moser, Evansville; John S. Qwen, Franklin; Geo. H. Adrian, Kokomo; Gen. H. Hoopingarnar, Tunnelton; David Thorne, Indianapolis; Geo. P. Barr, North Judson; Franklin Harned, Jasper; Jacob F. Davis, Wallenca; Isaac L. Riley, Mellatt; Benj. F. Current, Redkey; Geo. H. Smith, Goodland; John B. Buzzard, Bloomington; Anthony McGawn, Columbus; Daniel Weaver, Noblesville; James H. Canaudy, Scotland; Benj. Binkley, Pendleton; Jas. Stevenson, Terre Haute; Wm. J. Fross, Monticello, Jas. Northrup, Richmond; John Vaughn, Terre Haute; Thos. W. Curran, Plainfield; Martin Ingle, Sherman; Wm. J. Wilcox, Asburn; Adam Shatto, Dunkirk; Zephaniah Beall, Kewanna; Salmon Parker, Nevada Mills; Francis Martin, Maplewood; Abraham Freed, Millwood; Geo. H. Casper, Hamilton; Andrew A. Haynes, Butler; Wm. B. Seill, Oakland City; John McGeehan, Fort Wayne; Samuel Davis, Toto; Cornelius Hurley, Pike's Peak; Geo. W. Talbot, Denver; Wm. Moore, Mulberry.

Reissue and Increase—John Mullenix, Muncie.

Original Invalid—George H. Friend, Tioga;
George Bateson, Macomb; John W. Hamock,
Shelbyville; Cyrus W.Whitney, Sullivan; Mathias
Gee, Danville; William Moore, Athens; A. Tacher, Danforth; G. F. Scribner, Jerseyville; P. Mornssey, Rockford; William V. Crouck Effingham.
Increase—George Houch, Beecher; Hiram Igersoll, Evanston; William Immel, Sullivan; W. H.
Parker, Chicago; Henry Park, Marseilles; Joseph
Blaker, Monticello; T. Mueningkoff, Beardstown;
Thomas H. B. Walker, Dallas City; Wm. Lachle,
Montrose; William H. Miller, Onargo; D. B. Way,
Clermont; Levi Prichett, Carbondale; Alonzo M.
Cable, Boyleston; George Kueney, Carmi; W. J.
Gaines, Metropolis; N. P. Dickens, Charleston;
William Smiley, Saybrook; J. B. Appleby, Bethalto; S. A. Ream, Hampshire; James Denson,
New Haven; William Turley, Hume; William M.
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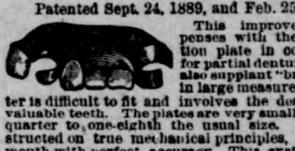
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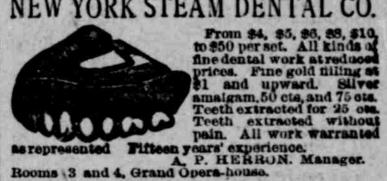


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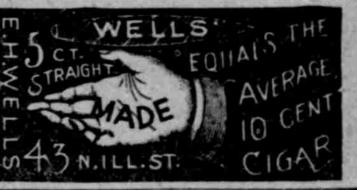
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